UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE. OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE. ONLY REMEDY FREE PROM POISONOUS DRUGS.

EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE.

OBLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONUS DRUGS.

PROOFS.

New-York, June II, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of RHODES'S FEVER AND AGER CURE, OR ANTIOUTE TO MALARIA, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinnine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MEY J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I save it to them at first. "If no cure no pay," although I was not suthorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come bace, and ea I am almost out of the exticle. I was you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much chills and fever since. I lived in the S size as at present.

Yours, &c.

LICHTER FROM A SIZE MICH. Sept. 24, 1855.

James A. Ryodes, Eaq.—Dear Sir: I have just sent as order to Ames & Hailiday for smother half gross of your FIVER AND AGER CURE. It has sold like hot cakes, and I have only two hottes left. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of agus or chill fever I have sent a bottle, and told them to try it, and fit eith not have heard with day well satisfied. Yours, truly, John P. GLADDISC.

Mr. James A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of AGER CURE you set the has all been sold and created a large demand for mere; to meet which we have ordered from your general seem to try it, and fit eith not help them they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were a lost of heard to meet which we have ordered from your general seem to try it, and they were a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain respectibly yours, Ac.

I O. O. F.—In a nonther column o

Since the notice of the public.

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Anidate to Maiaria" is owing, several active and supprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisoness nostrous, that were before desitute of any but the usual wholesale lamisation that accompanies disquating quackery.

I notice one firm who manufactures a pill have raken one of my general circuiars, prefaced it with the cry of "Ap Anidors of Maiaria fames at lest, substituted the name of their nostrous for my Medicine, and then with bresen invandence and their pamphlet with the exclamation," Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he decas!"

Agent such as winds is it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoricity they appire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to stai the language and belongings of respectability, which like the lion's akin always proves to be merely a temporary disguiss.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Premient that I make no claim which I support by my own

ignorant—their only change for success being to sellate he horgage and belongings of respectability, which like the lione akin always proves to be merely a temporary diagnise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must picted itself:

Fremleing that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone, I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinters seed parties in every part of the Union.

First, I claim to effect to the public a harmless medicine, and its innocence I cetablish beyond question by the certificate of chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist Dr. James R. Chilton of New York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "Gure," and how areat a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can apprediate better than words can express.

Second claim that, as an "Antidot to Maiaris" it is not only in absolute preventive of all cleasures cused by a poisonous and frui atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever, Dan b Ague and other intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Billous Fevers accompanied by typhoid symptoms. Typhoid Fever, Yollow Fever, Ship and Juli Fever, General Debility, Night Sweets, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unering and unfailing cuse for thom. This I catablish by the unerliked and vountary treatmony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and particularly that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish from dranghes and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have offered according to the stating that they have offered on taow merch. All I protest against is, that unprincipled have seed on the own merch. All I protest against is, that unprincipled have seed on the cust of the general properties of the general properties on the cust of the properties of the general properties of the general properties of the general properties. And a general way

Hittle traveling just in proportion to her or nearly and attention.

For sale in New-York by George H. Battes C. H. Ring,
For sale in New-York by George H. Battes C. O., C. V.
CLICKENER & Co., B. A. FAUNSTOCK, HULL & CO., and all
druggists; Philisdelohia. T. R. CALLENDAR No. 68 South 31-st;
Detroit, Higher & Dickinson; Chicage, J. D. Yerrington,
No. 69 Clark-st; Muwankee, Greek & Button; St. Louis,
Ed. S. Wheaton; Indisnapols, Robert Rowming; Cincumant,
John D. Park; Be theore, F. H. Starler & Co.; Augrots, Ga. Haviland, Risley & Co.; Now-Oriens, J.
Wright & Co., No. 151 Chatters st., and by wholessie and
retail Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

James A. Ruodes, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR-A SUPERIOR NOVELTY IN GENIN'S EXCELSIOR—A SUPERIOR NOVELTY IN
SOFT HATS.—At length after many experiments GENIN has an
ecceded in obtaining a richer and more becoming color for the
Fall and Winter Soft Hat than his ever heretofore been produce de there in France or America. He in vite sepectial attention
to his "Excelsion"—for be that term he has designated this
new style—issued for the first time to-day. The shape and the
peculiar set of the brit impart an air of elegance to the "Excelsion" which would allens renderit popular; but the Co or, a
rich, dark cleared brown, is its special attraction. In bringing
out this chef d'œuvre the model has been so varied as to sufit
persons of all ages. To young men the low crown has been
adapted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of mattere years.
There can be little coubt that the "Excelsion" when seen will
be pronounced the mot e egant unders shat as yet introduced in
this country. For sale, whole ale and retail, by
Gania, No. 214 Broadwar, opposite St. Paul's.

LEARY & Co.'s FALL FASHION .- The subscrib ers will offer Turs Day, Sept. I, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hars. Our customers and the public generally, we think will be particularly pleased with the tryle and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability than never been surpassed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices.

LEARY & Co. Aster House, Broadway,

KNOX.

Now's the day and now's the hour,
Fre approach skilled KNOX's power.
Example of Hars is published, and a tasteful,
airy and elegant article it is. Get one, if you wish to be in the
hight of the mode, as well as to wear the most comfortable article made. Stores, Nos. 212 and 383 Broadway.

FALL FASHIONS.—The proprietor of the West End Emporium, No 128 Canal st., calls attention to his beautiful Fall Fashion for HATS, which he warrants to be light, siegant and—what is equally oscential—economical. Also, Lalies' and Children's Fur and Feit BONNETS.

J. W. KELLOUG.

Our old place, corner of John and Nassau-sts., is now well steaked with Wixter Clothing, fresh and fishionable, well made and cheap. Our well-samed reputation for the sals of Ulothing as above described we are determined to mulnitate.

Divisin & Jessup, Nos. 33 and 35 Nassau-st.

CLOTHING AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—Fine fashionable Dress and Frock Coars. \$8; ribbed Beaver Over-coars, \$8; fancy Cassimere Pants, of upward of 100 different patterns, \$250; rich Silk Vests, \$2. Evans's Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- Country Ciolhing Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive stock of P. L. Rogers & Co., corner of Fait and Nassan-rs, before concluding their proclasses for the Fait and Winter trade. The firm invite a comparison between their prices and these of other houses in the trade. Call, examine the stock, and then judge.

P. L. Rogers & Co.

AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets. Dining Sets, Vases, Cups and Sancers, Terra Cotts, Parian Figures Bluck Canton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamont, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No.

379 Sroadway, are now prepared to exhibit and sell their entire stocks of Carrettoos, of the Fall's importations, at the following reduced prices:

Bich Velvet Carpet 12; per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet 8; per yard.
Rich S-Py Carpet 8; per yard.
Superfine Carpet 6; per yard.
Oit Cauths from 3; to 9; per yard, and all goods equally low.
Paterson & Humphere V. No. 379 Broadway.

\$200,000
Worth of superb English Medallion, Volvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carrers.

Brussels GARFETS.
At the 10 S sacious Sal serootss
No. 50 Sewery.
50,00 5 and 5 beautiful lugrains at 3/6, 4 and 5/per yard. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

Euglish, French, OF FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOTS, No. 345 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DYE, the createst standard strille of its kind throughout the world. His new style of WYGS and TOUTEES are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADON'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERNIA.- Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH RERNIA.— Only I have a second of all Nations for their new patent Radical Curr Truss. References as to its superfority.

— Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Cancohan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at Marsas & C. **e.

No. 21 Maiden-tan. New York, and Marsas, Courtess & Co. **e.

5 Wort 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A.M. until 9 P.M.

Upper and Lower Provinces.

THE PSEUDO "HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, USES and

RESULTS of MEDICATED INHALATION" UNMASKED.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

LETTER NO. III.

Siz: I come now to expose the fallacy of the statement wand the self-shness of the motives which characterize the articles under

Sin: I come now to expose the fallacy of the statement wand the self-shness of the motives which characterize the articles under consideration.

Were it necessary for me to give any further spologies for entering upon this defense of inhalation. I might urge that I am only acting in self-defense, assailed as I am by the carrillity so bountfully put forth. My identity as the object of this unprincipled attack is sufficiently established by the frequent use of the term quoted, "The Specialist," this below the its of my monthy journal, in which he whole subject of inhustion, i.s. history, practice and results, are fully and fairly discussed.

The fairle pretence of the motive assigned for writing on the subject of Inhustion, is rendered apparent by a few facts. Since my first advocacy of it in this country, in 1851, I have claimed for this practice the confidence of the public and the profession, not alone becomes of the encoderal results statised by it in my own practice, but on the ground of the high profession of the late of the subject of Inhalation in several newspapers, among which may be mentioned The Albany Evening Journal, and The Albany Knicker.

Spring of 1852, I preserved a review of Dr. Maddock's book on Inhalation in several newspapers, among which may be mentioned The Albany Evening Journal, and Tee Albany Knickerbecker, the latter of which papers copied the entire prefetch of the Sommer of 1823, I advectised the preparation of an American edition of Sir Charles Scudamore's work, with an introduction, notes and an appendix by myself, which I was prevented from completing by the loss of a trunk containing the manuscript. In the Winter of 1853-4, I preliabled a "Fractical Treatment by Inhalation"—in the preface to the first edition of which. I gave the names of Sir Chales Scudamors and Dr. Maddock as among the ablest advocates of this practice. In my first letter on inhalation, published in the Autumn of 1854, in all the principal papers of this city, the following passage appears:

in all the principal papers of this city, the following passage appears:

"It is not claimed that Inhalation is entirely a new practice, it was brought under the notice of the professior, and practiced with very great success by Sir Charles Sendamore, a distinguished English physician; and about the same time by Dr. Murray of Dublin, and many others. Of late years, as experience suggested new remedies for Inhalation, defined correctly the operation of those previously known, and improved the rule and imperfect apparatus employed, its success has been such as to establish beyond the possibility of cavil that confirmed and undoubted Consumption may be cured even under desperate circumstances."

andoubted Consumption may be cured even under desperate circomstances.

In the seventh letter of my series, published in The Time,
Herald, Transus, Home Journal, Mirror and other papers of
this city, the reader will find what my claim a stated, as follows:

There devoted the experience of years the react the facts on
which Inhalation is based into a system of practice applicable
to every form of the melancholy and complicated maladies,
which have their seat in the organs of respiration. And I have
now the high satisfaction of seeing my isbors rewarded by the
success which has already given publicity to my practice, and in
the public estimation, which is apreading its fame not only
throughout the United Strate but the world.

"Innalation gives us access to the air passages and cells of the
large, for the application of medicine, and it will at once he
seen that the more set of lishaling is in itself no remedy. The
remody lies in the medicine—which the physician prescribes;
while the kind of medicine—the strength and form of adminitiation—must be remisted by his experience and professioner.

while the kind of infloid by his experience and professional knowledge."

In letter No. 16 of this series I again referred to the subject and romed out the manner in which Inhalation was previously practiced in this country, and by some in this cly. Here are in the remarks:

"After having spent years in 1-borious study and investigation, to reduce the experience on which Inhalation is based to order. I introduced it into the United Sextess in the Spring of 1851, as a rational and systematic practic in pulmonary discusses. Prior to that time the strention of the profession in this country had been but imperfectly directed to the subject. Their experience consisted chiefly in burning rosin and tar on a heated shovel, or inhaling iodine from a tespoit. One physician of this City, prominently identified with the treatment of throat and burn of the ages used to direct his patients to rub iodine on the chest on retiring to bed, and then to draw the biankets over the head, that the iodine, rendered volatile by the warmin of the breathe over and over, not only the poison thrown off from the lungs, but the off-naive exhalations of the body.

And in my last letter of this series, (No. 18.) I distinctly denounced these pretenders of new systems of Inhalation. I observed:

nounced these precenters of new systems of innatator.

"" might instance as another class the tribe of imistors who follow me with their pretended new systems and improvements on inhelation. Whatever appeals strongly to the good scree of mankind also appeals with equal force to the avarice of the impostor. An honorable mind scorns to steal merit as an honest one to steal rold—but the mean in spirit follow our footsteps, borrow our larguage, our ideas and our reputation."

Again, in the first number of The Specialist, published three weeks before the appearance of the first of hese letters, the file pretense of which I am now unmasking. I gave no less than than sixty sixinguished authorities who had written on the subject, and disclaimed priority in the following paragraph:

on the subject, and discisioned priority in the following paragraph:

"To inhale is as natural as to swallow, and has probably occurred to the mind of every physician a thousand times. To claim a "new system of linhaling" is as absurd as it would be to claim the discovery of a new system of breathing, or a new passage to the stormach. But it is one thing to know that we can links medicines, and another to know what medicines we ought, and in what proportion we sheald inhale them to cure discase."

These he had read for he alludes to The specialist, and copies these very authorities. And yet, in the face of all this evidence, he has the impudence to assism as his motive for writing against inhalation that we had advanced "bold and confident cisims to investly." I carnet conceive a bolder piece of mendacious efficiatery than this, the very purpose of which was to disguise the dishonceable art discrete motives he had in view.

To-morrow I will express his false quotations and grows misreptesentations. Your obedient retwart. Ruyang, M.D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

No. 313 Broadway, New York, Oct 4, 1355.

PIANOS.-Horace Waters's PIANOS, having in PIANOS.—Horace Waters's PIANOS, having in their improvement of action and over strings alength of scale and power of tone lequal to the Grand Planos; T. Gi bert & Co.'s Pianos; Woodward & Brown's; Jacob Chickering's Pianos, and those of five of the best New-York makes; new y octave Pianos for \$150. Second-hand Pianos of all varieties at great bargains—prices from \$50 to \$140. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melloddons, (sined to the equal temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway,

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS! Manufactured by John P. Make & Co.,
No. 167, Canal et ., near Varies et.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the city, and 30 per cent. less then Broadway prices.
N. B.—Pismos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pismos at great bargains.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, with

the best Patent Fowder and Burglar Proof Locks.

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.

Deput, No 122 Waters', near Wall-st. New-York.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

A CARD .- The subscriber, formerly with Alfred, A CARD.—The supertion with Steams & Marvin, man-fedwards & Co., and the past year with Steams & Marvin, man-fedurers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messra. B. G. Wilders Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilders world-re-nowned First-Pacor Saves, and invites his friends to call or need their orders to them at No. 122 Wasters. Stephen H. Pierson.

\$10 FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE -50 FARMS and 700 RULDING LOTS, will be divided among 400 subscribers on the 16th of October, 1855. Each subscriber will receive a deed for 2 lots 25x100 feet in the village of Lakeland, or a farm from 2 to 10 acres—all for \$10 payab e is installments. This is a destable opportunity for all who wish a healthy residence in the country. Apply immediately to CHAS, WOOD, No. 2:3 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had free.

Churches, manufactories and families requiring steady, powerful and smokeless light,
THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are
invited to examine and test my
PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND FOUNTAIN OIL.
Every student and semstress should have one.
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.-Winter session will commence Nov. 1. Address C. G. HAZELTINE J. A. FOWLER, Principals, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

BELLS! BELLS!-MENEELY'S celebrated BELLS of all descriptions, on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 116 Broadway.

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT. Wholesale and Retail.
BARNES & PARK.
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.
NATIVE WINES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT SEE SAfe sud certain remedies for Salt Rhoum, Scrotnia, Rheumatic and Cutaneous Affections—the one acting externally, and penetrating the pores; the other internally, on the blood and organs of digestion, purifying and removating the vital functions of the body. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maidsmans, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all drugglets, at 25 cents, 62] cents and \$1 per pot or b. x.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption, "Ac., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Suniay excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Astima, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronis Diseases of Males and Fesnales. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- WIGS AND TOUPEES. BATCHELOR'S HAR DIE.— WISS AND IOUTELS.

This celebrated establishment is No 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hara DVE. BATCHELOR'S Wies and TOWFES have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wies in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 255 Broadway.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE, Adapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold by Carv & Brainers, Brockport, N. Y. Also by J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The steamships George Law for Aspinwall and the Star of the West for San Juan, will leave This Afternoon-the former at 2 and the latter at 3 o'clock. The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

Wm. Lyon McKenzie attempted to lecture at Brampton, Canada, a few days ago, when he was pelted with rotten eggs by a mob. He was lecturing

in favor of a dissolution of the union between the

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1855.

"Euclid" is informed that the story which he brings to our notice is totally folse, and too about to be mentioned in those columns. At the sense time, we wild attitude him not to waste his time and breath in " defending THE TRIBUNE." The paper

The property of the North American Phalanx in New-Jersey was sold at auction on Wednesday. It was mostly purchased by stockholders. A report is given in another column.

Much interesting matter will be found under our local Political head this morning. Tammany Hall was in labor to a late hour getting up candidates for City officers; among them is Controller Flagg for reëlection. The Republicans in Kirgs County completed an organization last night.

Land purchasers will notice that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs warns them that the Car ver title to the lands known by that name is en tirely worthless.

The Yellow Fever is rapidly disappearing in Vir-

ginia, but increasing as rapidly in Mississippi, especially at Vicksburgh and Jackson.

The Premiums at the State Fair are given exclusively in our paper this morning. They will be declared by the Judges to-day.

We print this morning the resolutions and a brief account of the Prohibitionists' State Convention at Utics. The anticipated attempt to repudiate the Republican nominees was not made, and all went off with harmony and enthu-

WHO THEY ARE.

The so-called Whig Committee of Brooklyn voted, 23 to 9, a few evenings since, that they would not recognize nor support the Republican ticket nominated at Syracuse. A reliable friend who has "seen Sam" assures us that of the twenty-three he KNOWS screnteen to be bitter Ullmann Know-Nothings of last Fall and believes the residue to be of the same sort.

We shall hear of more of these virtuous and inflexible Whigs who "can't go Fusion" before November. In every instance, the hearer may be assured that those who so declare were either Silver Grays in 1850-52 or Know-Nothings last Fallgenerally both. The earlier and bitterer their hostility to the Whig party, the more profuse will be their crocodile tears over its grave. But how can they deceive anybody?

WASHINGTON HUNT-PRESTON KING.

WASHINGTON HUNT was first known in politics as a Democrat of the conservative or Albany Argus school, and was once or twice the Democratic candidate for Congress in his District, (Ningara and Orleans.) but, though he ran well, he was defeated, the District being immovably Whig. Soon after his last defeat, he came over to our side, and in 1842 became the Whig candidate for Congress and was elected, and so reclected in '44 and '46. He served through his three terms faithfully and acceptably, declining further reelection. Before he had served out his third term, he was chosen Controller of the State Finances by the same Whig Legislature that first sent Gov. Seward to the United States Senate; and before he had served out his term as Controller, he was nominated and elected Governor by the same party. and in defiance of the adverse nomination and efforts of the "Union Safety Committee." In 1852 be was reminated by our folks for reclection as Governor, but the Union-savers were this time too strong for us: they secretly conspired to cast their votes for Pierce, Seymour & Co., whom they thus triumphantly elected. Seymour's ma-

jority over Hunt was 22 596 votes. Gov. Hunt was thus dismissed from public life, against our most earnest efforts and those of that great majority of the Whigs of our Stale against whom he has lately lifted up his heel. He has now taken sides with those who never ceased to plot and vote sgainst him while he was a Whig State candidate or a Whig State officer. The very men now loudest in glorifying him as a faithful and consistent Whig are they who, while he was in public life, were continually trying to crush him as a "fanatical," "sec-"tional" enemy of the Union. They by deliberate and persistent treachery killed the Whig party, and new would have the People, like Gov. Hunt, sit moping and whimpering over its lifeless remains. Perhaps Gov. H. will find better friends among those he has sought than among those he has left; at all events, if the former prove as constant and ardent in their love as they did in their hate, he will have no reason to complain. And we have great pleasure in stating that, while with us he was a faithful Member of Congress, an efficient Controller and a good Governor. The Commercial Advertiser cannot drive us into any disparagement of his course as a Representative of an Anti-Slavery Whig constituency in Congress. We cannot recall any of his votes given in that capacity which we do not heartily approve.

PRESTON KING has always been a Democrat of the Radical or Silas Wright school. As such, he was sent to the Legislature of 1836-7 and of '37-8: as such, he was chosen to Congress in '42, and re elected in '44, serving from Nov. '43 to March '47 In '46, the Representative of his District was taken, in accordance with a previous understanding, from Lewis County instead of St. Lawrence.

When he went into Congress, the Democratic majority were, as they usually are, under Southern influence and leadership. Against the most earnest efforts of Mr. King and his section of the party, the Annexation of Texas was soon after made a party war-cry and issues, Mr. Van Buren being discarded as a candidate for President and James K. Polk nominated in his stead. Mr. Van Buren acquiesced in this decision : so did Silas Wright and his friends, of whom Preston King was one. Polk was elected and Annexation thereby secured. But Mr. Wright had proclaimed during the canvass that Texas should only be annexed under such conditions as to render that re. sult no triumph of Slavery over Freedom. A great Convention of the Radical Democracy of our State at Herkimer affirmed the same dectrine. Mr King fully sympathized with these avowals. And when called upon to vote in the House on the naked question of Annexation, he recorded his vot, in the negatire. Even The Commercial, which undertook to deny our first assertion of this fact. has been compelled, by the weight of record evi-

dence, to admit it. It says : "On the 19th of January ['45] the Committee of the Whole House reported an amendment to the joint resolution for sore ring Texas, introduced by Mr. Ingersoll on the 19th of December, and on the question of agreeing to the amendment, Preston King and Wash.

ington Hunt both voted in the negative as also on the questions of engrossing the resolution and reading a third time. On the passage of the resolution, both again roted in the negative."

This was the only time that Preston King ever voted directly on the question-" Shall Texas be annexed to the United States?" prior to such admission. But several incidental votes were afterward taken on an amendment intended to render the proposition more acceptable to the friends of Van Buren, Benton and Wright; and on these Mr. King voted with the majority, expecting that the Pro-Slavery aspects of Annexation would thereby be modified. Pledges to this effect had been obtained from Mr. Polk, already in Washington but not yet installed in the White House. But John Tyler, a day or two before his Hegira, dispatched a messenger to Texas, announcing his acceptance of the original and more objectionable plan of Annexation, and thus the hopes of Col. Benton Mr. King and their compatriots were baffled. Congress dissolved on the 3d of March-two or three days after the final passage of the Annexing Resolves. But, the negotiations having meantime been effected, Annexation came before the next Congress (December, 1845) for final action; and then-the Pro-Slavery aspect of the measure having been developed beyond all doubt-Preston King, Bradford R. Wood and Charles A. Wheaton (Radical Democrats from this State) voted No on the Admission of Texas with her Pro-Slavery Constitution. And Judge Culver (also a Member and voting with them) related at Syracuse that, just after this vote was given he walked down the steps of the Capitol with Mr. King, and expressed his satisfaction at the vote the latter had just recorded, when Mr. King responded: "I will " never give any vote whereby the power of "Slavery is increased or its dominion ex-"tended." This vote, The Commercial though it seems to have searched the records assiduously, has contrived to overlook, nor does it say anything of the original and earnest support of the Wilmet Provise by Mr. King, nor of his uniform and stern opposition to the Nebraska perfidy and the whole series of nefarious measures whereby Slavery has been planted in Kansas and new disputes with Freedom the mastery of that Territory. The more distant and dead the issue, the better it seems to suit the ends of our cotemporary.

Mr King has ever been a Democrat, and went into Congress at a time when the Radical Democracy of this State were intent on reno ninating and reëlecting Mr. Van Buren by the help of the South. We have no doubt he has learned something in the last dozen years, and would now vote differently or some questions from his votes of 1843-5. His growth has been toward the light, not away from it; wherein he offers a striking contrast to some other of our public men. And if Mr. Hunt deserves credit (which we would not deny him) for having voted on the right side in the company of his political brethren, and in accordance with the settled convictions of his constituents, surely Mr. King deserves no less for having outgrown party trammels, and subjected himself to proscription and reproach by his inflexible stand on the side of Justice, Humanity and Freedom. Admit that there was a time, as The Commercial asserts, when Mr. Hunt's standard waved in advance of Mr. King's, is it not clear that their relative positions have been reversed? In resisting the aggressions of Slavery, Mr. King has discarded the ties of party; while Mr. Hunt addresses his compatriots to belittle those encreachments and urges them to stick fast to the party. We proudly admit that we like the man who is right now better than him who was right a dozen years ago, and that we care less who has "Abraham to his father" and an unimpeachable genealogy than who stands firmly for the Right in the struggle of To-Day.

THE LIQUOR JUDGES. The constitutionality, generally and with reference to certain provisions, of our Prohibitory Liquor Law is now in issue before the Court of Appeals, and ought to be passed upon at the present Term. It is in its nature and by statute a preferred or privileged question, while the desolation everywhere making strides under the protection of the nullifying decisions of several of the Circuit Judges imperatively calls for speedy and decisive action. These Judges appear to strive which can be foremost not merely in destroying the present law but in divesting the State of all power to protect itself against the ravages of Intemperance. Judge Brown broadly denies to the Legislature the right to determine what is nuisance or to confiscate property employed in diffusing immorality and crime. According to his decision, all our anti-Gambling laws, so far as they authorize the seizure and destruction of implements of Gaming, are unconstitutional. Judge Strong is hardly less sweeping in his adjudication; while A. J. Parker and others make haste to instruct Grand Juries not to find indictments against rumsellers because the Supreme Court of one of our eight Judicial Districts (and this by a vote of two to one) has pronounced the present law unconstitutional. Last of all comes Judge Roosevelt, and charges our Grand Jury that all State laws prohibiting the sale of imported Liquors are null, because Congress has imposed

a duty on the importation of such Liquors ! This charge is notoriously in defiance of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which Judge R. flings aside as the bare dictum of a single Judge. It is no such thing. The case in which it was put forth was one carried to that Court expressly to test the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law of Massachusetts. Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate argued it for the Liquor men. Being lawyers of reputation, it is probable that they did not give so much emphasis to this particular cavil Judge Roosevelt does; but it is certain that they presented it and the Court passed upon it. It was Chief-Justice Taney who declared, in his carefully written opinion, that, if any State saw fit to suppress the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, he saw nothing in the Federal Constitution to prevent it. Even Judge Brown felt compelled to respect this judgment, and so placed his decision expressly on the ground that Liquor Prohibition contravened our State Constitution, not the Federal. Judge Roosevelt, on the other hand, holds that a duty levied by Congress on the importation of any article is a bar to any State legislation forbidding or serionely impeding the sale of that article. If this is good law, we do not see, since Congress has imposed a duty on the importation of Playing. Cards, why any State law against Gambling is not equally invalid with the Liquor Law; nay, obscene books and prints may be protected from

books and prints; and, as dueling pistols are subject to duty, we may expect in time to see our anti-dueling law adjudged unconstitutional. If the pistol-sellers had as much money at stake as the liquor dealers, and as much raised for he defense of their craft, we might auticipate

such a decision with confidence. We do not now propose, however, to consider fully these monstreus assumptions. The whole ground has been so often and so thoroughly canvassed that we need not review it. We only urge that the Court of Appeals should promptly hear and determine the case now on its calendar, and let us know whether the State is indeced so impotent and helpless as some of our Supreme Court Justices have pronounced her. If she is, we may as well abolish our State Government, petition for organization as a Territory, and ask to have the act forbidding the sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Indians extended over us and made potent for our protection. Any alternative would be preferable to our present anarchy; so we entreat the Court of Appeals to act promptly and conclusively.

.. FUSION" IN KANSAS.

The Squatter Sovereign, published at Atchison, Kansas, by Stringfellow & Co., and swinging "For President, David R Atchison," in its issue of the 18th ult., bas a leader rallying all voters to the polls to vote for Whitfield for Delegate

to Congress. It says:

"Gen. Whitfield is presented as the candidate of the pro-Slavery, or law and order party. He is in favor of enforcing the laws of the late Legislature, and the punishment of traitors who dare attempt to nullify them. He is opposed to the organization of political parties in this Territory until the all-important question of Slavery is settled. Let us first whip out our entural enemy, the Abolitionists, by reelecting Gen Whitfield, and then if it is found necessary, we can draw party lines. But until we first make Kansas a Slave State, all men who attempt to bring new issues into our elections will be justly branded as traitors to the South. Let our motto be then, "Pro-Slavery, Whitfiele, and Victory." to Congress. It says:

-Tour, you see, "Fusion" is in full vigor now or the side of Slavery, as it always has been. It is only on the side of Freedon that it seems a novelty.

-Our readers will understand that the telegraphic reports of an election for delegate in Kansas last Monday are entirely pro Slavery. The Free-State men repudiate utterly the Missouri-Kansas Legislature and all its infamous doings. They hold their election on Monday next, when they will choose Gov. Reeder, and thus bring the question between them and their oppressors to a direct issue before House. We shall then see who is and who is not anti-Slavery.

ANTI-FUSION.

There was an anti-Republican Whig meeting held at Constitution Hall last evening, at which it was announced beforehand that George Wood and F. A. Tallmadge would speak. So they did, and Jim Brooks with them. The room would hold eight or nine hundred persons, and was rather more than half full. The character of the auditors may be inferred from that of the speakers. George Wood and Jim Brooks were prominent members of the Union Safety Committee : Brooks was one of the bitterest Ullmannites last Fall and was always a Silver Gray till he sunk thence by natural gravitation into the deeper abyss of Know-Nothingism. Geo. Wood is one of the Liquor-Dealers' feed attorneys: F. A. Tallmadge figured in the last Fall's canvass as a certifier for Fernando Wood, but we believe he too is a Know-Nothing. We are confident there were not one hundred men at the meeting last night who will even pretend that they voted the Whig State Ticket last Fall. In short, the meeting was a fizzle, and argues a great lack of energy on the part of the Know-Nothings, who might easily have made it respectable in numbers at least.

The Southern papers have constantly a negrorefrain on the superlative care taken of the happy race in their old age, and per contra of the desperate plight of the free citizens of the Northern States, who, when gray-headed, don't own city lets and juley stocks. Of course where there is slavery, ideas circulate slowly and facts stick fast in the morasses, while in a city, such as New-York, not a forlorn "Dutchman" or Irishman who hannens during his civic probationship to drink or fight himself to death, escapes a careful obituary at the hands of newspapers read by a million readers. Greater humbug cannot be devised than the parallels which are drawn by the Southern Press on the immunities of the slaves from crime and suffering compared with the emigrants in the Northern cities, whom prosperity draws hither to the same degree that poverty repels them from the South. But not withstanding that a system of repressing truth exists at the South on the subject of Slavery, yet now and then a fact sticks out indicating the whole spirit of the system as viler than the imagination in ordinary portrays. Of this kind, take the following from The New-Orleans Delta of

Sept. 18-"INQUEST-DEATH FROM NEGLECT AND STARVArios.—The body of an old negro named Bob, belonging to Mr. S. B. Davis, was found lying dead in the woods near Marigny Canal, on the Gentilly Road, yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest, and after hearing the evidence the Jury returned a verdict of "Death ing the evidence the Jury returned a verdet of Deata from starvation and exposure, through neglect of his "master." It appeared from the evidence that the negro was too old to work any more, being near 70, and so they drove him forth into the woods to die. He had been without food for forty eight heurs when found by Mr. Wilbank, who lives near the place, and who brought him into his premises on a wheelbarrow, found by Mr. Wilbank, who lives hear the place, and whe brought him into his premises on a wheelbarrow, gave him something to eat, and endeavored to revive his failing energies, which had been exhausted from exposure and want of food. Every effort to save his life, however, was unavailing, and he died shortly after being brought to Mr. Wilbank's. The above statement we publish as it was furnished us by the

Query-Will Mr. Davis be tried for man, slaughter? for this outrage is neither more nor less.

We find in The Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo the following paragraph, said to be from The Journal of Commerce, which escaped our notice when put forth by that journal:

"Why, it is well-known by those who were behind "Why, it is well-known by those who were behind the scenes, that at the very moment when The Trib-use's columns recked from day to day with epithets fit for the atmosphere of a sewer, against the repealers of the Missouri Compromise, and called upon all the powers on earth and below—and wherever it imagined its influence to extend—to assist them in procuring the redress of that 'perfidy,' its editors stated privately that it was to be regarded as the greatest measure for the cause of freedom that 'the world had witcomed the cause of freedom that 'the world had witnessed 'since the redemption of mankind by Christ'''

In reply to this we have but one remark to make, and that a brief one. What The Journal of Commerce here alleges is false. Of course we do not know what may have been said by every individua who fills a place in our establishment: but for all that the statement of The Journal is none the less false in fact and in spirit.

But suppose it were true, what of it? Had we lived at the time of "the redemption of man-"kind by Christ," we should probably have spoken quite as decidedly and unfavorably of confiscation by the duty levied generally on one Judas Iscariot as The Journal charges us

with having done respecting the repudistors of the Missouri compact. Yet we realize that the worst act of said Iscarios resulted in good whereof he had no conception, and which was quite aside from his purpose in sarning the thirty pleces. If we had expressed a joyful hope that the conspiracy of Arnold Douglas &

Co would have a similar result, what of it?

"Abijah Mann, Jr —an eld anti-Protection, anti-tuternal Improvement, Gen Jackson and Martin Van Buren Democrat—is presented to us Whigs to vote for in preference to some well-known and just as able Clay and Webster Whigs." [Express. Whoever expects truth from The Express must

be singularly ignorant of the character and policy of that scandal of journalism. There is no " Clay and Webster Whig" running for Attorney-General : but The Express is doing its utmost to cleat to that office Stephen B. Cushing a Know-Nothing Democrat, as obnoxious to Whigs as Abijah Mana can be and pro-Slavery in addition. This is not the first " Fusion" ticket supported by The Express; it went its length last year for the Know-Nothing ticket, half composed of "anti-Protec-" tion, anti-Improvement, Gen. Jackson and Mar-"tin Van Buren Democrats." No "Fusion" offends The Express except a Fusion against Slavery.

Some of our cotemporaries appear to have less to say on the subject of Temperance and Prohibition, their betrayers at Syracuse, &c , since the Utica Convention than before. What is the matter? Have all the Prohibitionists proved recreant? Or is it given up that the organs of the Liquor interest cannot lead the devotces of Temperance? Manifestly, there has been a great deal of good advice thrown away on the Temperance mea. Cannot The Commercial say something to soften the disappointment of its friends who were led to hope for the nemination of a distinct Temperance State Ticket? Has The Express no consolation to offer?

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT TO LAND PURCHASERS. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1853,

Recently the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was applied to for information concerning the well-known Carver Grant," and as to whether the title from Carver is good, it being alleged that the Wandwisse Indians, in 1766 or 1767, conveyed to him 100 miles square of land on the east-side of the Mississippi River, between the Falls of St. Anthony and Lake Popin.

Some of this land has from time to time been sold, and but recently a speculator invested a thousand dollars in it. But the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 1st inst., in reply to the inquiry above alluded to, says that the claim has frequently been before the Government, and decided by both the Legislative and Executive branches to be without merit, and that a title from Carver to any portion of the land is not worth as much as the parchment on which the deed is

written.

Washinoton, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

The President has appointed Geo. H. Hopkins of Virginia, Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Cranch. Mr. Hopkins is now a Judge in Virginia, and was formerly Member of Cougress, and Charge to Portugal under Mr. Polk's Administration.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855. The steamer Nantilus has arrived with Brownsville dates to the 22d uit.

Gen. Castro was still in command of Matamoras. The city was embroiled in trouble, while the revolutionary force was without. The besiegers number six to twelve hundred, and demand the unconditional sur-

render of the place. Gep. Vidaurti was also marching on there. San Luis de Potosi had been captured by the insur-

gen's and Gen. Gurlan killed. Tampico had pronounced for the plan of Vidagri, and driven out Cassanova.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Bostos, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855, The bark Springbok, Hurd, with Cape Town, Cape Good Hope, dates to Aug. 15, arrived here this morning. Among the passengers are Mr. G. L. United States Consul at Cape Town, and wife. Sailed from Cape Town July 28, ship Isaac Walton,

Bursley, from New-York for Sia, rapore. The country was in such a quiet state that Sir Geo. Grey, the English Governor of the Colony, had left for an extensive tour into the interior of Caffraria without a military escort.

The success of the project of the cultivation of sugar in Natal had been demonstrated, one planter alone having obtained seventy tuns. Commercial affairs at the Cape were assuming a

brighter aspect than they had done for several years

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855. At Norfolk, on Monday, there were eleven, and on

Tuesday seven deaths. On Wednesday only one was reported. At Portsmouth, on Monday, there were nine deaths, and on Tuesday three. On Wednesday none were re-

ported. Most of the deaths were among the inmates of the

Alms-House and negroes. A few absentees had returned and were down with Dr. Henry Selden, and R. Dalrymple, were among

the dead. YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSON, MISS. JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1955. The yellow fever is raging here with great violence,

and nearly all the inhabitants remaining in the place THE YELLOW FEVER AT VICKSBURG, MISS. NEW-OBLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

The deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg, Miss were thirty-six. ALLEGRANY COUNTY FAIR. ALLEGHANY COUNTY FAIR.

PHITSBURGH, Pa., Thur day, Oc. 4, 1855.

The Alleghany County Fair was attended te-day by great numbers of people from all parts of the St. de.

The exhibition in every department—agriculture, mechanics and fine arts—is the most perfect ever sold here. The premiums were awarded to-day, and to-morrow the exhibition closes.

The Michigan State Fair is now being held bere. From ten to fifteen thousand persons were on the grounds yest rday, and as many to-day. This afternoon Jacob Broom of Philadelphia, delivered the sanual address. MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

In the 123 towns heard from the election has resulted by a large majority in favor of the Know-Nothing proposition to amend the Constitution by requiring all electors hereafter to be able to read the Constitution and Statutes. One hundred and twenty-three towns give an aggregate of 15,007 in favor to 10 391 against. There are only 153 towns in the State.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS IN MAINE. PORTLAND, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1885.
Gov. Morrill has made the following nomizations:
Chief/Justice of Supreme Judicial Court, John S. Tenery of Norridgewook, in place of Ether Sheeley, whose texus expires: Associate Law Justice, Daniel